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EDITORIAL ROUND-UP FOR THE WEEK

JAURES ON DREYFUS CASE

Prosperity in a Graveyard—Court Flunkeyism at Washington—People's Necessities Trustified—A Governor on Socialism—Railway Combine

Current Note and Comment

Socialists do not believe in the "as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be" theory of the world and human nature.

If machinery has proven a curse to many, that is because it is owned by a few. Machinery in itself considered is not a curse; the curse is in private property in machinery.

No custom, however good, has a tendency to remain good, but rather to become tyranny. Following a political party, without any thought as to whether the party is right, is a case in point.

Notice how slavishly men and women conform generally to the usages of those around them, and ask yourself if there is anything in the contention that Socialism would destroy individuality. That is already being accomplished.

That the Prince of Wales in a public speech should have referred in most complimentary terms to three Socialists shows whither we are tending. They were Burne Jones, Walter Crane and William Morris.

The parliamentary committee of the English Trades Congress was instructed by a vote of 546,000 to 434,000 "to co-operate with the Socialist parties and trades unions in convening a special congress to consider ways and means of increasing the labor delegation in Parliament."

The entrance of Rockefeller into the directory of the New York Central, since the death of Vanderbilt, wilt, it is said, further the deal for a transcontinental railway combine. His election brings important lines into the projected system. The greatest railway combine in the world is clearly in sight.

As an argument for the retention of the Philippines the Chicago Tribune says the Catholic church has little to expect from the Tagal insurgents and that the representative moiders of Catholic opinion know that it is much better for their church in the Philippines that the Americans should rule than that the Filipino insurgents should hold sway.

It is surely up to the printers, they may be the next trade to feel the merciless onslaught of combined capitalism. At their annual convention in New Haven, Conn., last week, the United Typothetae of America, the employers' organization, resolved to "discountenance" the use of the union label, to not recognize any typographical union, to employ no foremen who are unionists, and to establish a defense fund.

The Marxist faction of Socialists of France held their convention in Epernay and showed a strong growth during the past year, 603 organizations being represented. It was decided to go into the forthcoming general convention of all French Socialists and favor a close alliance with the three or four other factions, the administrative power to be based upon proportional representation.

Carroll D. Wright says six to seven pairs of shoes can be made per day now by the individual worker. Call it five pairs a day, and with present shop accommodations in six months 180,000,000 shoes could be made, enough for two pairs each for every man, woman and child in America. How then, with the coming improvements in machinery, could the present system give employment to the workmen in the shoe industry the year round?

Figures compiled by authorities on the subject show that at the present time practically all the necessities of life are controlled by 116 trusts, which employ 3,547,000 wage-workers, who represent about 17,000,000 of our population. The circle of 116 trusts will be gradually narrowed by absorption and combination and a few individuals will soon dominate the entire industrial fabric. Against this imperialism or autocracy of wealth there is arrayed but one clear-cut and intelligent force—the international Socialist movement, a pure democracy.

John Hay, the Secretary of State, indorses a proposition to adopt a special court dress or uniform to be worn at all state functions in Washington. Here is

imperialism come home to roost. Hay, if we remember correctly, wore black satin knickerbockers and silk stockings at the court of St. James, thereby vastly agitating the lorgnettes of royalty. He seriously favors a black satin coat with gold frogs down the front, a wide fringe of gold embroidery around the hem, and a Valenciennes saute around the wrists. This, with satin knickerbockers, silk stockings and pumps, approximates the idea of Hay.

Prosperity has not come to William Rider and family, who, at Jeffersonville, Ind., have taken up their abode in a graveyard. Rider, his wife and several children lived in the tumbledown house, and failed to pay rent. Constable Walford piled their belongings in the street. Back of the house in which Rider lived is an old graveyard, and into this he carried his household effects. Selecting two tombstones, he placed a pole from one to the other, and out of pieces of carpet he constructed a tent. For three nights the family has been camping in the cemetery.

When you are through reading me do not throw me aside, like an old coat, "all tattered and torn," or as a drudge of a wage slave whose days are o'er, having worn out his life in his capitalist employer's hell, until he is finally relegated to the scrap pile. Remember that I want to visit a great many other readers after you have read me, for I am engaged in missionary work, rescuing men and women from this industrial hell on earth, and from their political and religious leaders, who have kept and are still keeping them in ignorance of their natural rights. Therefore, take good care of me and pass me on to the next man.

The lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin, who was a delegate to the recent trust conference, has made a discovery which many other persons in all walks of life are making. A daily newspaper reports him saying: "Two allies of the trusts were also disclosed, the trades unionists and the Socialists. The former complained of and against the trusts, but hastened to plead for exemption as to themselves from laws directed against combinations. The latter hailed the trusts as the forerunner of Socialism and the applause that greeted their arguments was a surprise, an eye-opener to the fact that Socialistic views are quite prevalent among the people."

Jean Jaures, the French Socialist who has been so prominent among the friends of Dreyfus, referring to the pardon, said: "The military bands and nationalist bloodhounds saw the impossibility of resisting the tidal wave of public opinion, domestic and foreign. As soon as the universal reprobation swept over France, pouring over all frontiers, they joined in the demand for Dreyfus' pardon. This won't save them. The support of criminals is not needed to redress a crime they had perpetrated. Pardon was not granted because of the judge's plea, but was delivered as the indignant answer of the real democracy to an impudent little faction."

"This pardon decree is a sign in the heavens. Taken in conjunction with the trial of the royalist plotters, it marks the beginning of the last struggle. Today we obtain a pardon for Dreyfus, tomorrow his acquittal and rehabilitation. But all that is nothing. The punishment of a few blood-stained forgers in Gonse, Mercier, etc., is nothing. What we want is to rid our country permanently of all these petty, nasty disturbers, the Jesuitic plotters, royalist hirelings and crazy anti-Semites. France is made sick by the presence of these elements within her. We don't want France to be slowly poisoned. She must purge herself and again take rank with the nations that lead human progress."

Greater New York

Following is a list of Social Democratic candidates in New York City:

Fourth Assembly District—For assembly, Meyer London; alderman, Nicholas Rosenauer.

Eighth Assembly District—For assembly, Max Pine; alderman, Dr. Chas. Ravewski.

Twelfth Assembly District—For assembly, Joseph Barondess; alderman, Albert Feller.

Twenty-first Assembly District—For assembly, Isidor Phillips; alderman, Arthur Paine.

Twenty-fourth Assembly District—For assembly, Chas. Meier; alderman, Louis Fanneke.

BRONX BOROUGH.

Thirty-fourth Assembly District—For assembly, James Allman; alderman, George Finger.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

Fifth Assembly District—For assembly, S. Rooney; alderman, William Sanger.

Fifteenth Assembly District—For assembly, Wm. Butscher; alderman, John A. Behringer.

MERLIN'S MIXTURE OF BRIGHT SAYINGS

A BOY'S BATTLE WITH A CAT

The Dewey Insanity a Political Trick to Divert Attention from Evils at Home—Capitalist Attempt to Hypnotize the People

The Future and Socialism

This "Dewey insanity" is a sign of the lowness of our social ideals. The whole nation has gone raving mad because there has at last been discovered an American public officer who has actually done what the people paid him for! We are frantic because this man has really done something that we always boasted we could do, and licked somebody! Hence the gigantic preparation for pageant and parade, and reception.

Dewey himself seems to be quite a sensible and respectable chap. He is evidently taking all the tuss in good part, and without having his head turned. If reports are true, he rather endures than enjoys his publicity. He was brave enough to do his duty, and is sensible enough to see the foolish superfluity of national thanks. Dewey is a hero, in spite of Dewey's deed, and is quite as deserving of praise as the brave men who stoked his fires and discharged his guns.

But the doer is honored for the deed. And the deed in this case was a bloody one, a cruel one, a brutish one. It was a deed of destruction and of death. It was a victory won by superior force over the ignorant hielings of Spain, who were driven from their cottage homes in the motherland by economic conditions and industrial tyrants. And the greatest boast of battle is that America escaped without losing a man!

When I was a boy I once had a battle with a cat. It was shut up in a woodshed. I got it in a corner and hammered it to death. I defeated the cat, and didn't get a single scratch! But I didn't get any praise for my deed. I got trashed instead. But that was fifteen years ago, and ideals of merit have evidently changed since then.

It is a political plan to divert public attention from evils at home to triumph abroad. It is a psychological fact that sensation increases wherever mental attention is directed or centered. Applying this principle in a larger way, the ruling powers are trying to center public attention upon an exterior event, so that we shall notice less the internal industrial pain. The capitalists are endeavoring to hypnotize us by the shining glory of Dewey's deed, so that the working class shall be fit and facile subjects for their tyrannous purpose.

Attempts are being made to rally the working people around the banner of anti-imperialism. There is a present likelihood of the two old parties dividing on this special point. It is a false issue, so far as wage-workers are concerned. Imperialism in industry is a present fact, and the fact of greatest importance to us. So long as we have coal kings, and iron kings, and cotton kings, and sugar kings, it matters little to us what the foreign policy of the government may be. The subjugation of the Philippine natives is simply an extension of the same system that has made slaves of all American workingmen.

Charity begins at home. Let the anti-imperialists first seek the abolition of imperialistic conditions in our American factories, before they oppose the introduction of a similar type of civilization elsewhere. It is no less wrong to oppress our fellow-citizens through the competitive system than it is to capture and enslave a foreign people at the point of the sword. The fact of common birth should rather be a cause of common equality. But anti-imperialists like Edward Atkinson seem to accept unjust conditions here as right and proper, and spend their time in figuring out how an American worker can live and labor on ten cents a day.

If there be glory in war and conflict, where the subjugation of a foreign people be the object, how great must be the honor deserved by those who are struggling in the great social conflict whose object is the emancipation of our own land from industrial servitude. The Socialist who is striving for the right is the real hero. He is the moral Dewey of the hour. He is deserving of all the praise that Dewey is getting. The Socialist cause is the most glorious one that ever man espoused and helped.

The glory of a Socialist's work will not be recognized now by the world. He

will work on in obscurity, and be oftentimes exposed to ridicule. But fame doesn't count for much. It will stamp your name on a fool's collar, a baby's doll, or a knave's cigar. The true-hearted man who is convinced of Socialist truth, and who does his best to prove it to others, gets his reward by getting on the good side of himself. After all, it matters little if one is on good terms with the world, unless he be first on good terms with himself.

In fifty years the world will view these present events with different eyes than now. The great figures that loom up before us today will have dwindled into microscopic insignificance. "Hanna" will be an ordinary cuss-word; "Cleveland" will be the name of a species of black bass; "Croker" will be the name of several bulldogs; the "McKinley" nursing bottle will be on the market; and the "Chauncey Depew" toothpick will be advantageously used after dinner in 1950.

And on the other hand, those who are actively advocating Socialist principles and giving their lives to its propaganda will grow with the principle and the years. Our sons and daughters shall walk with their children in the parks of the Co-operative Commonwealth, and shall read the names on tablet or statue of those humble heroes whose present acts are molding future facts. Many a name that is familiar to us now in the Socialist cause will be blazoned in letters of gold in the bright days further on.

Merlin.

Verdict of Farmers

As 70 per cent. of the population of the United States still live in the country and the small towns, the opinions of the dwellers in large cities on national questions is of less relative weight than many might suppose. A plebiscite of 20,000 farmers in all parts of the country on our expansion problems, which has just been completed by Farm and Home (Springfield, Mass.), has, therefore, unusual value. More than half of the farmers who voted are from the Central West and Middle States, which decided the 1896 election, and the rest are divided about equally between the New England, the Southern and the Pacific Coast States, so that the whole country is represented. Following are the most important questions and replies:

Should the Philippines be held in subjection to the United States, or should they be allowed to form an independent government?	12,520
Independent	8,116
Should Cuba be free and independent, or should it be annexed to the United States?	13,139
Independent	7,432
Should Puerto Rico be free and independent, or should it be annexed to Cuba or to the United States?	11,897
Independent	6,604
Should there be free trade between the United States and Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines?	9,832
Yes	9,327
Should coal or contract labor be permitted in Hawaii or other tropical dependencies in defiance of the United States contract labor laws?	18,655
No	1,151
Should United States senators be elected directly by the people?	16,612
Yes	1,238

Great Panic Predicted

The following paragraphs are from an address by Eugene V. Debs at Portage, Wis., September 6:

"Overproduction will within three years reach such a point that half the laboring men of the country will be out of employment. Then must follow a change in our economic system. The increase and consolidation of trust combinations and the perfection of labor-saving machinery will have reduced the wage-slave to the ultimate degree of dependence and degradation.

"Even now the necessities of life are so absolutely controlled by a few great capitalists that the laborer exists only by their sufferance—is permitted to eat only that he may recuperate for the morrow's task and heap still higher the profits in his master's coffers.

"Could the very atmosphere be cornered no doubt a trust would soon be doling it out to us at a price, at a profit; with a revenue stamp affixed to every breath we might inhale! There is but one remedy in sight, gaze about the economic horizon as you will, and that is socialism—common ownership of the means of production and distribution and the operation of all monopolies not for profit but for the best interests of the whole people. Then we should be well rid of three greatest robbers of the century—profit, rent and interest. Politicians prate of free silver, gold standard, high or low tariff, free trade, restricted immigration and the like, but conditions for the working man must always be the same whatever theory prevail as to currency or international trade. What shall it avail a laborer if he receive \$3 per day when the trust plutocracy that controls his every necessity can make it cost him \$3.50 per day to live?"

THE CROSS OF LABOR A HEAVY BURDEN

SOCIAL CONTRAST ON THE STREET

The Laborer Crushed by the Machinery of Organized Society—The Modern Titan, Builder of Civilization, Debased by the Fabric He Has Uplifted

By Nemo, New York

Not long ago, in New York City, at the crossing of a wide avenue, I saw a man pause. By his side walked a small, innocent-eyed child of some four years. The man belonged to a very low category of labor, the "burden-bearing class," on one of his shoulders, worn and bent, rested a couple of heavy beams which he held in place with his two hands. The unwieldy load threw his body forward into a cramped and painful stoop. Thus encumbered, he stood hesitating on the curb, for the thoroughfare was somewhat difficult of passage for so young a child unaided. An elegantly dressed lady happened to pass. She smiled kindly, took in her trim, gloved hand the tiny fist of the infant, and led it across the street. She received a grateful look from the father and disappeared down the avenue, her gentle face illuminated by the exquisite feeling which always accompanies an act of kindness.

The man and the child pursued their way. I watched the group, the little silent trudge and the bent form of the laborer. The rays of the setting sun falling full upon him, threw the shadow of his burden upon the pavement in the shape of an enormous cross. The peculiarity struck me as I gazed, for, before my eyes, arose a vision of a solitary sufferer also bearing a cross up a hill, under the rays of a burning sun.

Far back in history we see the burden bearers, the suffering ones of life, toiling, toiling ever, so bent and subjugated by their work that they have not even one hand free to guide their children safely through the paths of life. And those others, the favored ones, they pass by their side, glance at them pityingly, as one of the cruel, but necessary and inevitable results of the great machinery of organized society; regretting, perhaps, the necessity, but recognizing the inevitableness of their oppression.

How different are the facts! Instead of being the slaves they should be the masters. Upon the back of this degraded class rests the whole burden of modern civilization, which, far from rewarding and glorifying it, is indeed the cross which crucifies it. Modern labor, the titan who has made the world of the nineteenth century the wonder of the ages, is being crushed and debased by the very fabric it has uplifted. Such is the condition of the working masses of our times.

They seem to have been a necessary foundation to every form of civilized society since the dawn of history; so necessary that even Plato rested his wonderfully perfected "republic" upon their service shoulders. The grand empires of the past seem all to have been built upon their sufferings, and to have fallen because of the weakness engendered by such a quivering foundation. It would seem, from the examples presented by the annals of the human race, that no state has been able to subsist where equality to a certain degree did not exist between its citizens. In spite of this warning, we still find the society of today divided into two conflicting classes, one seeking to retain the other in a position almost akin to slavery, the second, feebly resisting, blindly, impotently, it is true. We little realize how great is our dependence upon labor; every object we use, every fabric we wear, every commodity we require has been fashioned by its tireless hand.

Perhaps the fact that labor is the creator of all will be disputed by some in all sincerity. "A vast amount of energy," they say, "is daily expended by individuals in no way connected with the laboring class. Place must be given to the brain-worker, to the administrator, surely they are necessary in the production of wealth." The objection is certainly well taken, but still the fact remains: it is labor and labor only, the hard, manual, material labor which feeds, clothes and shelters mankind, and upon which all depend.

It has been computed by reliable authority that to each worker employed in producing necessities are saddled twenty individuals who subsist on his labor. Perhaps they, too, may be working, producing luxuries or engaged in the administration of the great business concerns, but remove the one real worker and the twenty starve. Were the great mass of laborers to disappear magically from the face of the earth, then would be seen how true is the fact that upon them, and them alone, rests "the burden of the world." The brain-worker

(Continued on Fourth Page)

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TRUSTS AND THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM

When it is remembered that a vast army of competing manufacturers, producing without knowledge of each other's operations, can not apportion supply to demand or conduct production on any intelligent plan, the trust is seen to be an improvement on old methods.

The position of the individual capitalist, because it must be determined by competition, is insecure; he is often ruined because of a lack of information which the great combinations can and do obtain, enabling them to avoid the Scylla of a too extensive production or the Charybdis of unremunerative prices.

The incessant development of mechanical power, the improvements of machinery and the progress of invention must inevitably place the mass of small competitors in a position of economic inferiority and give added power to a limited class of trust managers.

Cheap production is a prime element in successful competition and the individual capitalist is not as well equipped to carry it on as the trust in command of vast capital; a small margin of profit on which the trust can succeed involves the outside competitor in ruin.

The trust eliminates in large measure the waste that with individual competing capitalists is inevitable and unavoidable; the waste occurs in duplication of mechanical power, a numerous class of parasites, excessive advertising and various other ways.

Every new invention causes fresh disturbance and worry to the individual capitalist craft; but not so to the trust, which, bulwarked by great capital and managed with great skill, is in a position to withstand the varying and uncertain "trade winds" of a world commerce.

International competition makes the trust necessary and the vast increase of productive facilities bars out individual action. Trusts are capable of rising to supremacy in the world-markets, while individual limited means capitalists are not.

Hand and Machine Labor

A report of the Commissioner of Labor gives some interesting facts relative to the effects of machinery on the farm, from which the following are extracted:

Barley.—It takes 63 1-2 hours to raise thirty bushels of barley under old methods—i. e., using a plow, brush, sickle, flails, pitchforks, and shovel—as against two hours and forty minutes under modern methods, i. e., with the use of a gang plow, seeder, harrow, combined reaper and thrasher, wagon tanks, and wagon tenders. The respective labor costs being \$3.60 in the former case, and 60c in the latter.

Corn.—182 hours and 40 minutes' work with primitive implements will yield the product of 27 hours and 30 minutes' work with modern instruments. The relative labor cost being \$14.30 and \$4.23.

Cotton.—Time worked: 167 hours 48 minutes, old conditions; 78 hours 42 minutes, new conditions.

Hay.—Harvesting and baling. Time worked, old conditions, 35 h. 30 m.; new conditions, 11 h. 34 m. Labor cost, old conditions, \$3.06; new conditions, \$1.29.

Oats.—Time worked, old conditions, 66 h. 15 m.; new conditions, 7 h. 6m. Labor cost, old conditions, \$3.73; new conditions, \$1.07.

Potatoes.—Time worked, old conditions, 108 h. 55 m.; new conditions, 38 h. Labor cost, old conditions, \$10.89; new conditions, \$3.80.

Rye.—Time worked, old conditions, 62 h. 89 m.; new conditions, 25 h. 10 m. Labor cost, old conditions, \$4.10; new conditions, \$2.65.

Wheat.—Time worked, old conditions, 64 h. 15 m.; new conditions, 2 h. 58 m. Labor cost, old conditions, \$3.71; new conditions, \$0.72.

Democracy the Master Force

Perhaps the most notable result of the industrial revolution is that it has supplied the technical conditions for a durable and progressive democracy; it has placed the modern democracy on a firm and solid basis. The motive powers of the industrial revolution are steam and electricity. The application of steam to printing, has furnished us with all the appliances of education, so that univer-

sal education is an accomplished fact. It has given us the cheap newspaper and provided us with cheap literature, bringing within the reach of every citizen facilities for reading and culture. Through the combined agency of the telegraph and the printing press the speeches and utterances of our leading statesmen and other guides of public opinion can be read by every one, almost as soon as they are delivered. The constant outpouring of cultivated and uncultivated reflection in the press and on the platform, has its drawbacks, but it at least acts as a continual stimulus to the intelligence of the people. The successive facts of public life and of the history of the world as presented in the press supply a constant process of education and cultivation to the whole body of citizens. The mass of the people share in an intellectual movement which was formerly confined to a few. Knowledge and culture are no longer the monopoly of a privileged minority. The democratic culture may not have the refinement and the distinction characteristic of an exclusive and aristocratic society, but the whole movement will secure a vastly higher moral and intellectual life for the masses of the people.

From these considerations, it will be obvious that the democracy is not an accident dependent merely on the acceptance of a novel set of opinions fitted to have a temporary vogue, but the solid result of the strongest forces of our time. It is the outcome of our entire technical, industrial, social, and political development, the effect of massive causes which are operating in every civilized country. It is already the master-force of the world, and as the years proceed its influence will more and more develop itself.—From Thos. Kirkup's "Inquiry into Socialism."

Machinery and Labor

A shoe manufacturer, speaking of the large amount of machinery now in operation in factories, had this to say concerning the rapid strides which have been made in the matter of making turned goods: "It was comparatively a few years ago when the work of making turned shoes was done almost entirely by hand. In fact, it may be said that it was altogether performed in this way. The invention of turn machinery has revolutionized the production of these goods, and made it possible for manufacturers to get their work done much better, quicker and more cheaply than by the old hand methods. The employment of machinery has also resulted in making a surplus in factory help on this work. I remember about five years ago, when we first introduced machinery for making our turned goods, that I wanted a good operator on a turn machine. I was obliged, in order to secure a first-class man, to pay him \$23 a week, and to guarantee him a year's work beside. How different is the condition of affairs at the present time! Now I can get a first-class operator by paying not more than \$18 a week, and I am not obliged to make any guarantee concerning the term of service. Furthermore, by the use of turn machinery we can get out about 400 pairs a day, which is equivalent to the employment of eighteen men on hand work. So you will readily see how the machinery has driven the hand labor out and has created this surplus to which I alluded. All parts of the turned shoes are now made by machinery, except the lasting. I have not yet seen a machine which will last turned shoes, and they continue to be done by hand. In all other respects, however, we have made gigantic strides in our capacity for getting out goods, and in the cheapening of the work. It is to be regretted that the employment of machinery creates a surplus of shoe factory help, but it seems to be inevitable. I believe that there is no class of manufactured goods in the world which are so dependent upon machinery for their production, or which have been more rapidly developed in excellence through machinery, than boots and shoes."—St. Louis Shoe and Leather Gazette.

A Boy's View of Trusts

A young American named Alexander T. Wilson, writes from Toronto, Canada, the following bright letter to the New York Journal. He says:

"The people have only to follow the Journal's advice and form themselves into one gigantic Labor Trust.

"Whether they break stone on the N. Y. C. or hold the throttle on the Empire State Express, they should unite for the common good.

"One reason labor has been so down-trodden has been because every smart workingman has pulled himself up out of his class and called himself a business man.

"But things are getting different now. The clever men and the business men are being pinched by the big trusts as much as the workingmen are.

"The trust-makers are only working out those questions for the nation, as they will find out before long.

"My younger brother, fourteen years old, wrote me a letter lately with this funny sentence in it:

"The Standard Oil runs the trusts; the trusts run Mark Hanna; Mark Hanna runs McKinley; McKinley runs Alger; Alger runs Otis; and Otis can't make anybody run."

IS SOCIALISM MATERIALISTIC?

By Isador Ladoff

"Socialism is grossly materialistic. It eliminates from human nature everything human and preaches the brutal gospel of the stomach. Socialists are after the fleshpots of Egypt, but protect against Egyptian labor. They are the vandals of modern times. Religion, the fine arts, aesthetics, ethics and idealism are according to their views nothing else but the sickly outgrowth of a transitory stage of society. Let everybody have enough to eat and to drink, provide everybody with homesteads and other means of subsistence, and humanity's salvation, the millennium of highest bliss possible on earth, will be an accomplished fact." Such is the ultimatum of socialism. Such are the harangues against Socialism met with in the general press, on the pulpit and political platform.

It is hard to tell how much of these accusations of Socialism originates from the ignorance and prejudice of the opponents of our doctrine and how much of it is conscious slander, deliberate calumny, venomous daubing of a hated and feared new and growing power! In both cases, however, the result is the same. The indolent crowd lends a ready ear to all that is brought forth against the new teaching. And many an else well informed and fairminded man even demonstrates a marked inability to grasp the real meaning and import of said accusations and takes them on credit. Indeed it is so easy to take somebody's assertion for granted even if necessary with a grain of salt! And life is too short to investigate matters and arrive at conclusions independently of what Tom, Dick and Harry present as hearsay evidence! Is it to be wondered at, that the mere sound "Socialism," seems to have an almost shocking effect on the ear of many a cultured man and woman of our enlightened fin de siècle decade? You may present sub rosa the most radical Socialistic doctrine and your enlightened audience will listen spellbound to your expositions and arguments, will show the deepest interest and sympathy. But as soon as you will allow the sound "Socialism" to slip from your lips the spell will be at once broken and the majority of your attentive and sympathetic listeners will stare at you and feel or pretend to feel scandalized. Obviously not the doctrines produced that effect, but the prejudices connected with the term "Socialism," prejudices aroused and nourished by accusations of the kind mentioned above.

It is both our privilege and duty to disprove the truth of the imputation that Socialism is materialistic in any except the philosophical or rather historic sense of the term.

What is materialism? There is a materialistic philosophy of the universe. There is a materialistic philosophy of human life and finally there is a materialistic philosophy of history of mankind. Which of these materialisms is socialism guilty of?

The materialistic philosophy of the universe is now accepted as the only scientific view of the subject. Its essence is briefly stated as follows. Matter is conceived as composed of small physical particles, which are moved in obedience to merely physical principles, and, being themselves without sensations, may produce sensations and thought by particular forms of their combinations. Sensations do not exist independent of matter and have to be considered only as the effects of ordinary material changes.

The opposite school of philosophy maintains however, that we know the world only through our perceptions and consequently cannot know how things are related to each other, outside our perceptions. The extreme idealists do not suppose, that there is anything without its corresponding to our conceptions of things. For instance, if we perceive a tree we may be sure, that,—except in relation to the eye, into which it sends its rays,—the tree has no existence. The tree is only a phenomenon of our sense of vision and not a thing in itself. This idealistic conception of the world around us is obviously metaphysical and consequently unscientific. Even if we would have admitted for the sake of argument, that the tree, as a thing in itself, does not exist—still for all practical purposes the tree exists for us and all arguing to the contrary is idle hairsplitting. Obviously the materialistic philosophy of the universe has very little, if any, bearing at all on social problems. Sociology has for its subject not so much the world at large with its innumerable atoms, stars, ether and boundless spaces, as will the species homo sapiens inhabiting our minute planet. And Socialism is but the practical application of Sociologist principles to actual life, the art of living in society. The materialistic conception of the world has even very little, if any at all bearing on the philosophy of human life, as a basis of conduct. I may for instance be convinced that nothing exists but our conception of things in our consciousness, i. e. be an extremely idealistic ontologist and still be the most unscrupulous exploiter of the weak and poor, the most cruel and profligate husband, in fact a monster of depravity. And inversely—I may be cock sure, that nothing exists but matter and be the personification of altruism, the best member of society, the embodiment of the highest ideal of humanity. Idealism and materialism as the

foundations of the philosophy of human life are entirely independent of ontological idealism and materialism. The terms have an entirely different meaning in these two different cases.

Before, however, we try to investigate how far, if at all, socialism preaches or is conducive to a materialistic philosophy of life and consequently unethical conduct, it seems expedient to find out whether Socialism is guilty of expounding a materialistic philosophy of history. Is Socialism guilty of having committed that act? In answer to that question Socialism has to step forward before the tribunal of its judges and proclaim "Mea culpa! mea maxima culpa!" Yes, Socialism did it through the agency of its foremost and most brilliant champion—Karl Marx. Let us now candidly explain how and why it was done. The Socialism of the Utopian period tried to propagate their ideas by appealing to the higher sentiments of love, sympathy and compassion with the persecuted, weak and down trodden, they attempted to win the aid of the current religious ideas and recognized ethical principles—but all in vain.

The social and economic development and structure of society was not in the least influenced by this generous appeal to the higher human emotions. The economic and social institutions were and remained imbued with grossly materialistic spirit (in the most common sense of the word) and the principle homo homini lupus reigned supreme after, just as before the activity of the Utopian Socialists started. The so called classical school of national economy sanctioned by its apparent superior wisdom and scientific dignity the exploitation of the many by the few, the masses by the classes, the weak by the strong, the honest by the unscrupulous. The new science totally eliminated from human nature everything human and preached the gospel of the stomach in all its egotistic brutality. The economists considered it quite appropriate and normal, that the valiant few should take possession of the valuable flesh-pots of Egypt of production and distribution, while the non valiant masses should bear all the burden of the Egyptian slave labor and feed on the morsel of crumbs falling from the overlaid table of their employers and exploiters. The classical economists ignored entirely religion, the fine arts, esthetics, ethics as irrelevant to the material well being of nations. They were deeply concerned about the wealth of nations, balance of trade, etc., but did not care a particle about the fate of those who create this wealth and balances of trade. Man was to them an abstract being endowed with the insatiable desire to accumulate wealth for the nation, and this accumulation was considered as the most desirable of all human pursuits. The new science advocated the widest individualism, declared competition the life of trade and rejected and interference in economical affairs on behalf of the materially weaker as injurious to the wealth of nations—their fetish.

That the economical structure of society is subjected to laws of evolution similar to those ruling the entire organic world was only dimly recognized by the leading economists, whose climax of wisdom concentrated itself in the purely negative maxim—let alone (lesser fair, lesser passer.) The historical perspective was totally absent in their treatises on economic problems. The historical science properly did not want to know anything about national economic factors in its turn. The only factors it did recognize were petty court intrigues, wars, dynastical rivalries, religious fanaticism and racial antagonism. The narrowness and one sidedness of economics ignoring history and history ignoring economics is just as glaring a phenomenon as the lamentable divorce between national economy and Sociology. All these three sciences are necessarily supplementary to each other. No national historian can get along without the knowledge of economics and Sociology. And the same is true in relation to the Sociologist and economist repeating history.

Karl Marx was the first scientific Sociologist. He was the first to meet the classical economists, the defenders of the existing social and economic structure with all its cannibalistic brutality, on their own ground and to fight them with their own weapon. It was and is still a heroic strife, the battle is still undecided as far as actual conditions are concerned, but the theoretical, scientific victory is undoubtedly on the side of Karl Marx and his school. Marx recognized the futility of Utopian phantasma and sentimental appeals from the part of a lamb to the wolf. He talked to the wolves in their own dialect and showed them sharper and stronger claw and teeth of logic and knowledge than they ever possessed. He considered the world, or rather the historical life of nations and the problems of individual existence, from the standpoint of physiological evolution according to natural laws. Certain modes of economical activity correspond to certain social stages of development with certain political, religious, moral, literary, philosophical and artistic features. With the change of these modes of economic life are closely connected changes in all other activities of a nation. That theory he applied to the modern conflict between capital and labor and arrived at generally known conclusions. Only a superficial student of Marx' (and Engels')

works will not notice that below the cool, deliberate, almost mathematically precise, reasoning of the scientist there is hidden a warm human breast, a heart aglow with love to the human race and burning with righteous indignation at the injustice and beastly exploitation of the weak by the strong. This love to the human race and higher ethical ideals are the real keystones to all of Marx' (and Engels') scientific researches and political activity. The same is true in respect to F. Lassalle and other Socialist leaders of note. That they stepped forward mainly and apparently exclusively as economists was not their fault. This was the only way to reach their purpose in a time when all considerations of justice and right are subjected to economic problems of gain, loss, profit, rent, interest. Not the Socialists created this grossly materialistic spirit of our times. The Socialists want to abolish profit, rent, interest, this unholy trinity of our economic system, in the name of the higher interests of the race. But in order to combat that unholy trinity successfully they had and have to do it as economists.

(Concluded Next Week)

Los Angeles, Cal.

Branch Los Angeles can report very satisfactory progress. Organized on August 15th, we held a mass meeting on August 20th to further the water bond election. This was addressed by the Mayor and other prominent citizens. Partly through our efforts the bonds were carried by the enormous majority of 17 to 1. Our course seemed far wiser to us than that of another Socialist party who opposed the election as non-Socialistic, for we ask ourselves "Is there no point at which Socialists are to begin?"

In the Encyclopedia Britannica Professor Thomas Kirkup tells us that "while its basis is economic, Socialism implies and carries with it a change in the political, ethical, technical and artistic arrangements and institutions of society which would constitute a revolution greater probably than has ever taken place in human history, greater than the transition from the ancient to the mediæval world, or from the latter to the existing order of society."

Branch Los Angeles, therefore, asks, "Is it conceivable that such a change is to be brought about in the twinkling of an eye?" To this we all answer, no. Rather do we agree with Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire, who argues that if we take on trust the country will never rest satisfied until the people own them all, and that we had better pick out the easiest and work hard to get possession of it. In this way the ball that is to lead to the Co-operative Commonwealth will be set in motion.

Since August 20th we have held regular Sunday meetings. These are now beginning to be well attended. On Sunday, September 17th, a large audience listened to Mr. Wm. A. Spalding, editor of the Los Angeles Herald, the leading democratic paper in Southern California. Mr. Spalding is a genuine Socialist and is doing much for Socialism in the democratic ranks, and is a good friend to Social Democrats. His subject was "No Help Wanted! Keep Out!" which proved so clear and logical a statement of the Socialist position that the plutocratic "Times" headed a report of his address the next morning with the following: "A Gloomy View: Socialist Spalding Sees Blood on the Moon. Says Society Is Rotting at Both Ends, and Wants a Brand New System of Political Economy for This Country."

It should be noted that owing to the lack of civil treatment this is the first straight Socialist meeting Mr. Spalding has ever addressed in Los Angeles. His willingness to speak before the Social Democracy is an evidence of the high estimation in which the party is already held in Southern California. This is further shown by the fact that our list of speakers for the future contains the names of prominent clergymen and lawyers, among whom are a well known judge and an Episcopalian bishop.

Our greatest difficulty arises in living down the mistaken ideas of other Socialists who have caused Socialism to be entirely misunderstood by those on the outside and who have alienated so many friends who should be within the fold. To show what progress we are making in this direction I am glad to say that Branch Los Angeles is planning to hold weekly meetings (when possible in church halls), to treat of the ethical and spiritual sides of Socialism. These to be quite separate from our regular Sunday economic meetings. As we have the warmly expressed sympathy of clergymen in all denominations I doubt not that the plan will be carried through successfully and prove a very great success. How much wiser such a course is than to antagonize the churches, who are conservative and backward rather than unfriendly to our movement.

James T. Van Rensselaer.

Comrade Guy H. Lockwood, with whom the editor of The Herald made a trip for propaganda in the early summer of 1898, has been actively at work, accompanied by Mrs. Lockwood, through Indiana and Ohio. Thoroughly devoted and able as a free field agent for the cause of Socialism, Comrade Lockwood is deserving of all the support his wagon mission is getting and much more.

AMONG THE BRANCHES

Notices of Branch Meetings Inserted for 25c per month.

CALIFORNIA
Branch No. 1, San Francisco, Cal., holds propaganda meetings every Sunday night at 8 p. m., at Temple, 117 Turk St.
Business meetings every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at same place.
All communications should be directed to J. C. A. Secretary, 115 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal.

COLORADO
Colorado Branch No. 1 of the Social Democratic Party, meets every Sunday eve at Woodman's Hall, 1716 California St., Denver, C. O., at 8 p. m. Thos. H. Gibbs, Chairman; Mrs. Ida Mercer, Secretary, 1706 Washington St.

CONNECTICUT
Branch 3 (Conn.), New Haven, meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month, at 232 Cedar St., at 8 p. m. Secretary Cornelius Mahoney, 105 Frank St.

ILLINOIS
Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly, second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 22 Dearborn St.
Branch 1 of Illinois, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening, Thomas Kilwin, Secretary, 204 Wentworth Ave.
Branch 2, Chicago, Ill., Bohemian, meets 2nd and 4th Saturday evening, at 1000 N. Dearborn St., at 8 p. m. Secretary, Vacav Jelinek, 436 W. 18th St.

Branch 3, Chicago, Ill., meets 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at Jos. Dundas' place, 200 W. 18th Place. Secretary, Frank Ott, 508 W. 18th St.
Branch 4, Chicago, meets every first and third Monday evenings of the month, at 205 St. Louis Ave. Secretary, Mrs. Mary Horgan, 150 E. Lake St.

Branch No. 5 Illinois meets 2nd and 4th Sundays of each month at Frank Lang's, 117 W. 18th street, at 8 p. m. Secretary, Frank Chlapacka, 47 Rubie St.
Branch 6 (German), Chicago, meets every first and third Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at Karl's Hall, 1700 Madison Avenue, near 13th street. Albin Geisler, 726 W. 20th street.

Branch 3, Chicago, meets at Lundquist's Hall, corner 1st and Morgan streets, every first and third Thursday. S. L. Westline, Secretary, 624 Center Ave.

INDIANA
Branch No. 6, Indiana, meets first Saturday evening and 3rd Sunday afternoon of each month at Heichman's Hall, corner Market and Noble streets, Indianapolis.

MARYLAND
Branch No. 1, Maryland, meets every Sunday at 8 p. m., at Carpenter's Hall, 506 E. Baltimore street. Public invited.

Branch No. 2, Baltimore, Md., meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at 311 W. Gayman St., Secretary, Frank Moreck, 105 N. Gay St.

MASSACHUSETTS
Branch 2, Holyoke, Mass., meets second and fourth Monday of each month at Springfield Turner Hall. Organizer, H. Schlichting, 30 James street.

Branch 5, Lynn, Mass., permanent headquarters 22 Summer St., near market St., business meetings every Monday night at 7:30 p. m. Public invited. E. W. Timson, 23 Albany St., Fin. Sec.-Treas.

Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month for business in Carter's Hall, Clark's Block, Cor. Main and Center streets. Secretary, Frank S. Walsh, No. 332 W. Elm Street.

Branch 15, Massachusetts—East Boston—meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at 99 Chelsea St. A. L. Sweeney, 191 Webster St., Sec.

Branch 31, Chelsea, Mass., meets every Thursday at 8 p. m., room 2, postoffice building, Chelsea. Alfred P. Outram, Sec., 72 Ash St.

Branch 18, Newburyport, meets the second Monday of each month at Lister's Hall, 1 State St. E. P. McLean, Sec., 30 Winter St.; G. H. Chase, Treas., 100 State St.

Branch No. 31, Chelsea, Mass., permanent headquarters Room 2, Postoffice Building. Open every evening. Business meetings every Thursday at 8 p. m. Public invited.

The Massachusetts State Committee meets the first Saturday of each month at 721 Washington St., Boston. All dues and moneys intended for the State Committee should be sent to the financial secretary, McDonald, 101 West Springfield St., Boston. All other correspondence should be addressed to the corresponding secretary, Margaret Hall, 5 Glenwood St., Roxbury.

MINNESOTA
Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, Minn., meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Geeswein, on Main St. Wm. H. Randall, Sec.

MISSOURI
St. Louis headquarters—Room 7, 22 No. Fourth St. Address all communications to E. J. Putnam, secretary, for information concerning ward branches inquire at the above address.

St. Louis Central Branch, composed of all members in the city, meets every 4th Sunday afternoon, 22nd P. M., at Aschenbroedel Hall, 24 Market St. Lecture and general discussion at every meeting. Public invited.

Branch 7, Missouri, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1201 Locust Ave., Kansas City. G. J. Storitz, 150 W. 10th St., Sec.

NEW YORK
Branch 10 (4th Assembly Dist., N. Y.), meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month, at the rooms of The Voice of Labor, 101 Henry St. Jacob Fanken, 141 E. Broadway, Org.

East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 112 Clinton St. Secretary, A. Guyer, 163 Suffolk St.

Branch 3, New York (24th Assembly District), meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at 524 E. 5th St. L. Funcke, 225 E. 5th St., Sec.

Branch No. 10 (4th Assembly District), New York, meets every second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 101 Henry St. The "Voice of Labor," at 101 Henry St. Nicholas Rosenauer, Secretary, 33 Madison St.

Branch No. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y., Rutledge Street, Social Democratic Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday at 8:15 sharp. All persons interested in Socialism and the Social Democratic Party are invited to attend these meetings and co-operate with us in organizing local branches in every district in the city.

Wm. Butcher, 231 Rutledge St., Secretary. Disbranch No. 20, New York (28 Assembly District), meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at Fraubert's Hall, 151 Second Avenue, New York City. Secretary, R. Hoppe, 238 E. 30th St.

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York and vicinity meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month at 107 Forsyth Street, in the Social Democratic League rooms. Alex. Kahn, 118 Broome St., Secretary.

OHIO
Branch No. 2, Ohio, Cleveland, meets in Ohlson's Hall, 55 York Street, second and fourth Sundays, at 8 p. m. Lectures, discussion, business meetings, at 1st and 3rd Fridays at 8 p. m.

Branch No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, at 8 p. m., in Ohlson's Hall, No. 55 York Street. Lectures and Cincinnati, Ohio, meets at Richelle Hall, southeast corner Ninth and Plum streets, first and third Mondays in each month, at 8 p. m. Lectures and discussion. Public invited. Secretary, Chas. D. Linsley, 233 W. Ninth St.

Branch 8, Cincinnati, meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday, in Workmen's Hall, 131 Walnut St. Secretary, J. L. Franks, 131 Walnut St.

PENNSYLVANIA
Branch 2, Erie, Pa., meets every Saturday afternoon at K. O. Hall, 101 State Street. Chairman, Chas. Heydrick; Secretary, Geo. B. Laird, 23 W. 5th St.

Branch No. 4, Pittsburgh, Pa., meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. Frank Hall, South 24th and Randolph Sts. President, W. Bohn, 24 Addison St. Secretary, J. H. Lewis, 311 Jane St.

Branch No. 5 (Jewish) of Pennsylvania, meets every Friday at 8:15 South Third Street, Philadelphia, at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. J. Gearson, Secretary.

WISCONSIN
Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Thursday evening of the month at the Ethical Society Building, 138 Jefferson St. Visitors always welcome. Secretary, Tuttle, chairman; Eugene H. Rooney, secretary.

Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Geatke's Hall, corner Green Bay and Concordia Aves.

Branch 3, Sheboygan, Wis., meets every fourth Thursday of the month at Gustav Burghard's Hall on Pennsylvania Avenue. R. Schoen, 8 1/2th Street, secretary. Milwaukee meets every first and third Friday each month at Mueller's Hall,

corner Twenty-third and Brown Streets. George Moerschel, Secretary, 715 Twenty-fifth Street.
Branch 3, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at St. Sigel's Hall, S. E. corner Orchard Street and 8th Avenue. Secretary, Fred Brockhausen, 781 Windlake Avenue.
Branch No. 11, Milwaukee, Wis., meets the second Wednesday of each month at the office of the Wisconsin "Vorwarts," 614 State St.
Branch 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Peterius Hall, 717 Center Street, at 8 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

Milwaukee Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of America meets on the first Monday of each month at 5 p. m. sharp at No. 618 East Water Street. Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary; John Doerfler, Treasurer.

New Branches

The institution of new branches has been reported during the week from Columbus, Ohio, Lawrence, Mass., Sheffield, Mo., East Orange, N. J., Providence, R. I., and Bristol, Conn.

In San Diego Justice Comrade J. T. Van Rensselaer urges California Socialists not to attempt the impossible by trying to allay the differences between three distinct factions of a Socialist party which is hopelessly incapable of making effective preparations for the next national election, but to rally under the banner of the Social Democratic party.

All persons in sympathy with the principles and purposes of the Social Democratic party in Rhode Island are requested to call on or address Jacob Sperling, 303 North Main street, Providence, R. I., where a new branch of the party has just been organized.

The Jewish branch (No. 5) of Philadelphia has made arrangements for a series of eight lectures during the next two months with Comrades Louis Miller, Jos. Baroness, M. London and Dr. Peskin as the speakers.

Branch 4, Wisconsin, announces a mass meeting October 6, to be addressed by Dr. Titus Voeckl. A large attendance is expected and members of all Milwaukee branches are invited.

Should you desire to meet comrades of the S. D. P. when visiting New York, go to the International Cafe and Restaurant, 428 Grand street.

The city committee of Chicago paid into the National Propaganda Fund \$10, being part of the receipts of the picnic September 17.

Comrade Seymour Stedman delivered an interesting address at the picnic, Sunday, September 17, at Bergman's grove.

The committee on organization at Philadelphia report that they will soon have two new branches organized.

On Plymouth Rock

And now we have "landed" on Plymouth Rock! Our standard now floats from the citadel of New England conservatism, the most American spot in America! In historic old Plymouth town, overlooking the bay where

"A band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New England shore,"

preparatory to taking possession of the continent, within sight of Captain's Hill crowned with the Miles Stanush monument, and of Clark's Island, where the Pilgrim Fathers spent their first Sunday in America, there was organized last Monday evening a branch of the Social Democratic Party, No. 39, of Massachusetts.

On the 27th of August last nearly 3,000 people assembled to hear our speakers on Socialism at Quincy, which city has given two presidents to the nation. Three weeks later another 3,000 gather at Island Grove, Abington, a spot made historic by Wm. Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, and now, another week later, a branch is organized in Plymouth town, and avowed Social Democrats walk the streets first trod by Miles Standish, Elder Brewster, Priscilla and John Alden. Who shall say any longer that Socialism is a movement among "foreigners" only?

There is every prospect of an active movement in Plymouth.

Labor's Inning

Labor will meet the "swift and intense concentration of capital" by the "swift and intense concentration of labor."

The swifter and intenser the concentration the better. The trust is the final manifestation of this concentration before labor has its inning. Here is the order of development: The individual, the firm, the trust, THE PEOPLE.

As a socialist, therefore, I hail the trust. I view its development and expansion with supreme satisfaction, and I would not, if I could, check its growth by laying so much as a straw in its way. The socialists want the trusts. When they are ripe, the people will be ready, and then there will be a change of ownership and operation.

Eugene V. Debs.

The admiral of the navy who claimed the credit of a victory in which he did not take part, has been made commandant of the Charlestown navy yard, where, the reports say, "he will have a comfortable and honorable position, with easy duties, and can live in clover."

The Pana Meeting

On Sunday afternoon, September 10th, we had the great pleasure of listening to a two hours' speech by that great champion of the rights of labor, our own Comrade Eugene V. Debs. The opera house, with a seating capacity of 1,500, had been opened two hours before Comrade Debs appeared, but notwithstanding the heavy rain we had on Saturday night and all day Sunday, the street before the opera house was crowded by an anxious crowd eager to hear the rights of labor expounded by its foremost champion. The miners of Taylorville rented a special train and came over 250 strong. Farmers came in on horseback ten to fifteen miles to see and hear our only 'Gene. The opera house was crowded to its utmost capacity, all seats being taken. I will not take your valuable space for repeating anything Comrade Debs said; suffice it to say that it was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in the city of Pana, exceeding that of Wm. J. Bryan here a short time ago. The coal miners of Pana, who have for the past eighteen months fought the battle of life against the tyranny and oppression of greedy mine operators, were eager to hear the eloquent plea for a better civilization by its most fervent advocate. Comrade Debs needed no introduction near the footlights he was enthusiastically applauded and throughout the delivery of his address was the recipient of generous applause. The free silver fanatics received a black eye by the speaker stating that the settlement of the labor problem did not depend upon the money question; that free silver would not settle it as some of the silverites claim. Taken as a whole his speech gave general satisfaction, as everybody was set to thinking and the fruit of which will be a mighty factor in the coming avalanche that is to sweep the iniquitous competitive system with its Homesteads, Hazleton, Pana's, etc., clean out of existence. Our comrades have been greatly strengthened by Comrade Debs' visit and once more we will start the work of education and organization with more zeal and energy than ever in order to prepare our fellow workers for the great political battle that is to be fought at the ballot box in 1900.

John A. Brnell, Sec'y.

Indiana State Committee

Since the action of the City Committee of Indianapolis, four weeks ago, reported in the following resolutions, it has been approved by all the branches in Indiana and the Indianapolis Committee made the permanent state central committee.

At the last meeting of the Central Committee of Indianapolis, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Central Committee of Indianapolis declares itself a temporary State Committee of Indiana, until the different branches of the State make other arrangements; that we start a State Agitation fund in order to get the necessary money to employ an organizer; that the receipts of a picnic given by the Central Committee of Indianapolis August 20th go to the Agitation fund, and that subscription lists be given to members.

Comrades of Indiana: This is only a temporary plan, but we have to begin in this way in order to get the State ready for action in time for the next presidential campaign. It may be possible for Ohio and Indiana to go together and place an organizer in the field; therefore we ask the Branches in the State of Indiana to take action and communicate with us. Branches 3 and 6 of Indianapolis will do every thing in their power to make the above named plan a success. Send all communications and money to W. Spreen, corresponding secretary, 1625 Yandes St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Greater New York

A joint meeting of all the branches of Greater New York was held on September 18th. It was called by request of one of our branches to consider whether it was advisable to continue our relations with the Independent Labor Party.

Three different policies were suggested by the comrades present. One policy recommended was to withdraw our delegates to the conference with the I. L. P. The comrades favoring this policy contended that we should gain nothing by co-operating with a party which was not Socialistic in spite of its Socialistic platform, and which seemed to be spending a good deal of money from some unknown source.

The second policy advised was one of confidence in the I. L. P.; the advocates of this policy holding that we ought to encourage the workingmen in independent political action, and that now was the opportunity of the S. D. P. to prove that their sympathy with them was a genuine one.

PROPAGANDA FUND

"Appeal to Reason".....	Kansas.....	\$2.00
"John G. Way".....	New York.....	1.50
E. V. D. B.	Indiana.....	1.50
E. V. D. B.	Illinois.....	1.00
"Friend".....	Illinois.....	1.00
Arnold Zander.....	Wisconsin.....	1.00
Branch No. 4, Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	3.00
Julius E. Schinner.....	Connecticut.....	.50
Cornelius Mahoney.....	Connecticut.....	.25
Schneider.....	Rhode Island.....	.25
Friedman.....	Rhode Island.....	.25
A. Cohen.....	Rhode Island.....	.25
Gartner.....	Rhode Island.....	.25
J. Pine.....	Rhode Island.....	.25
E. W. Timson.....	Massachusetts.....	.25
		\$12.50

The third class thought that, although we were placed in an unpleasant and doubtful position by our co-operation with the I. L. P., we could not honorably withdraw after having gone so far.

The matter was accordingly put to vote, and the majority decided to co-operate with the I. L. P. on the terms offered at their last meeting, namely, that they recommend to their district organizations to endorse our candidates.

E. H. Thomas, Secy.

East Orange, N. J.

The East Orange Branch of the Social Democrat Party was organized at the home of Emil Neben, East Orange, Saturday evening, the 11th inst. Although the notices of such a meeting were inadvertently sent out late the evening previous, there was a good attendance and the meeting proved a very spirited one; all present took an active part and the plans were fully discussed. From those present the following officers were elected:

Chairman, Charles Stillwell.
Vice Chairman, John H. Sullivan.
Secretary, Elliott J. Budor.
Organizer, Emile T. Neben.

The latter gentleman had shown himself so efficient in the line of organization that he was induced to continue in his good work. During the meeting a deputation came from No. 3 and 4 of the Newark branches and requested us to name a candidate for the assembly. Com. Neben was named with common consent, and the following were elected as representatives to the executive committee for Essex county, Elmer E. Okie, John F. Sullivan and Emile T. Neben.

New Branch at Lawrence, Mass.

On Friday night, September 15, Comrade Jas. F. Carey addressed a large audience at Carpenters Hall, Lawrence, on "The Social Democratic Party; its Principles, Purposes and Desires." Carey spoke in his usual eloquent and convincing manner, and after the lecture answered several questions put to him by "our friends the enemy" in the incisive and prompt style for which he has become noted. At the conclusion a goodly list of names were collected and a temporary branch organized. On Sunday night permanent organization was completed with Jas. A. Wilkinson as Chairman; M. A. Murphey, Vice-Chairman; Wm. J. Lynch, 148 Willow St., Secretary; J. B. Cameron, Treasurer and Frank J. O'Brien, Organizer. The next meeting of the branch will be held Sunday night, Oct. 1st, at Carpenters Hall, 291 Essex St., Lawrence, when Comrade John C. Chase will speak.

The branch is composed of fine material, many of the members being prominent and active in the trades unions and they will do good work for the cause. It will be too late to place a municipal ticket in the field this year, but there will be a good vote for the State ticket in November. W. M.

Nominations in Massachusetts

Because nothing from here has appeared in The Herald for the past few weeks it must not be inferred that during that time nothing has been done to further spread and more firmly establish the principles of Social Democracy. Preliminary to the opening of the active and aggressive fall campaign has been going on the work of organizing our members into different committees to look after the several parts of the work.

In an encounter with the enemy such as we will have this fall we find it absolutely necessary to present to our foes a solid, organized front, with detachments or committees to look after and improve every point of vantage.

At the last meeting of the branch we nominated our representative and senatorial candidates, who are the following:

Representative, Third Essex District—Louis M. Scates.
Representative, Fourth Essex District—Charles S. Woodcock.
Representative, Fifth Essex District—James F. Carey.
Representative, Ninth Essex District—Albert L. Gillen.
Senator, Fourth Essex District—Joe W. Bean.

You notice there are five in all. Well, these are the men who will represent the people of Haverhill in the next general court.

Comrade William Mailly, late of New York, who has been visiting us, has been prevailed upon to permanently locate here. This is a welcome addition to our force and will prove a valuable aid to us in our coming campaign. The work of organization in this locality is going steadily on. A branch of fifteen members was established in Merrimack a couple of weeks ago, as was also one in Lawrence last week.

C. E. Fraser.

New York Platform

The Social Democratic Party of New York declares its allegiance to the principles of Socialism, as expressed in the national platform adopted at Chicago, in June, 1898.

It asserts the "labor question" to be the only important issue before the American people.

It declares that the only solution of this question is the return to the workers of the tools of production which, owing to the development of the industrial system, have grown out of the hands of

the working class, which comprises the majority of the population of society, into the possession of a small number of persons known as the capitalist class, and

That this involves the overthrow of the present system of capitalism and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth, and

That while this can only be accomplished through the capture, by the working class of all the powers of government, yet we believe that much good can be done and the debasing tendencies of capitalism counteracted to a great extent by using all the powers of the municipality for the benefit of the working class.

To this end we submit the following demands for the consideration of the workmen of Greater New York and urging them to vote only for the candidates nominated upon this platform.

STATE.

1. That gradual recall of all franchises heretofore granted by the State to private corporations; no further franchises to be granted.

2. State insurance for working people against accidents, lack of employment or want in old age.

3. Liability of employers for injury to health, body or loss of life.

4. More complete enactment and enforcement of laws for sanitary inspection of factories, workshops, mines, dwellings, etc.

5. Abolition of child labor under 16 years.

6. The enactment of more stringent laws looking toward the total abolition of the sweating and contract system.

7. The reduction of the hours of labor to eight hours in all industries, particularly on all railroads, ferries, elevators, in stores, and all other places where the health and safety of the public is constantly at stake.

8. All work performed for the state shall be done by union labor under union conditions; the union label to be used wherever possible.

9. Civil service which would abolish the system of patronage and injure employment on the merits of each applicant.

10. The improvements of public highways, canals, bicycle roads, etc.

11. The right of trial by jury in all cases, contempt of court included, and abolition of government by injunction.

12. The burden of taxation to be distributed in exact proportion to the holdings of each citizen, the enactment of equitable inheritance tax law.

13. Compulsory education.

14. Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

15. Abolition of capital punishment.

16. The adoption in both state and municipality of the principles of the initiative and referendum and proportional representation.

MUNICIPAL.

1. Municipal ownership of street railways, telephones, gas and electric light plants or public distribution of power, heat and light. All municipal franchises to be owned and operated by the municipality in the interest of the people.

2. The abolition of the contract system on all public work. Eight hours' service to prevail in all departments and the rate of wages to conform to the prevailing union scale. Saturday half holiday, rule to be enforced wherever practical.

3. Rigid inspection of all factories and workshops for the health and safety of employees.

4. The full power of the municipality to be exercised for the relief of the employed, not by charity, but by the establishment of public work for their employment.

5. The city shall establish and maintain public lodging houses, instead of using the police stations for the homeless poor.

6. A more rigid system of food, milk and dairy inspection.

7. The improvement and extension of the public school system so as to provide adequate facilities for the complete education of every child. Meals and clothing shall be furnished free to all children of school age, when necessary, to enable them to attend school.

8. The municipality shall establish and maintain proper facilities for the distribution, during the summer, of relief to the children of the poor (such as providing milk, ice, food, excursions, etc.); and also to furnish, during the winter, coal, food, shelter and clothing for the poor.

9. The extension of the system of public libraries to all parts of the city. All libraries, art galleries, etc., to be open on Sundays, and in the evenings, to enable the working people to visit and make proper and necessary use of the same.

10. The city shall establish a system of free public baths and gymnasiums to amply accommodate all who wish to patronize them. The public park system to be extended and improved.

11. The erection and maintenance by the city of suitable buildings where all labor and kindred organizations can hold their meetings at the least possible expense.

12. All officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

By W. E. Farmer, Bonham, Tex.

But few people understand thoroughly the social environment of modern society. They cannot see the great gulf which is yawning for a people who go headlong in dividing society into two hostile camps—the extremely rich and

No. Socialists are striving for a principle and not for men. Social Democrats are not fighting for men, they are fighting for the rights of men. We American Socialists are fighting to preserve the institutions of this republic. We claim to represent the principles of right and freedom. We claim to be the spokesmen for public justice and for public safety. We claim that all progress toward human liberty has been purchased by the priceless blood of millions

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